

A MOST BRIEFE
and pleasaunte treatise, tea-
chyng how to dresse, solwe, and set a gar-
den: and what remedies also may be had
and bled agaynst suche beastes, wormes,
flies, and suche like, that noye Gardens,
gathered oute of the principallest Auc-
thors which haue writte of gardening, as
Palladius, Columella, Varro, Ruellius, Dyospha-
nes, learned *Cato,* and others manye
moe. And now englyshed by
Thomas Hyll
Londiner.

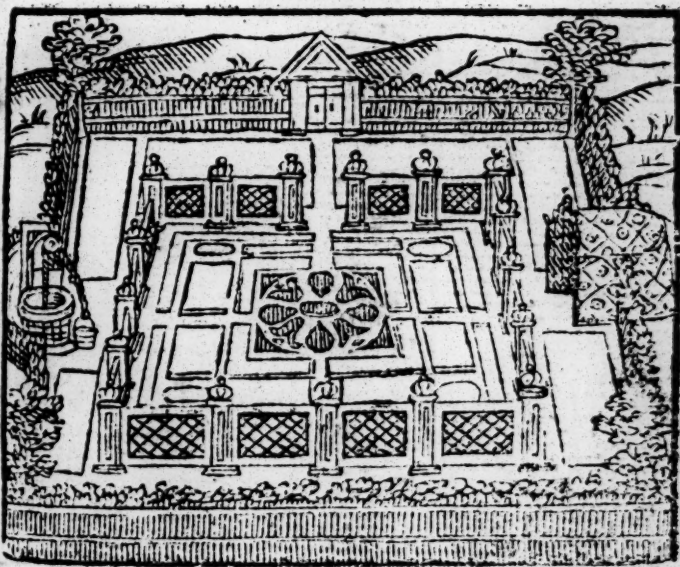


Illustration of a garden

Rust

Right honorable

So. J. 16

God bless you & yours long & well

HILL, Thomas

This ed. not in CTC

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To the right worshipfull
Master Thomas Counstable Esquire,
Thomas Wyllyth
prosperitie,



He kinde-
nes whiche I
haue found at
your fryndlye
handes ioyned
with the good
wylly and lone
that you haue
hether to borne
to the learned

hath stomacked and also encouraged me
the wyllynger to Dedicate these my la-
bours (suche as they be) to your master-
shyp: trustyng that ye wylly accept & take
them in good part, as a smale monumēt
of my good wylly borne towardes you:
which so boldening me, hath moued me
to attempte to put in Printe this my se-
cond enterpryse, rather to shewe what I
wylly of the good learned to be done, thē
what I (by rudenes of pēne) can do. The
vse and prosypte of this litle worke, is not
only pleasaunt to be read, but also right

A.ii.

necessary

The Epistle.

necessari to be knowne (and especially of
such) as haue theyr study and delyght in
Gardenyng: in whych treatyse vndoub-
tedly is declared woꝛthy and necessarie
pꝛeceptes and commodities belonging
to a Garden: with the necessarie reme-
dies also to suche defaultes as happen in
the same, whych to Husoandmen (for the
auoydyng of them) be ryghte nedefull to
be knowne. And the auncient husbnde
men and woꝛthy Philosophers, haue fro
tyme to tyme serched, laboured, and also
taught, howe to sette, sow, and dresse a
Garden, and to defende it also fro suche
ill commodities that myghte happen to
be noyous to it, as in the Pꝛeface very
wel shal appere. But no lenger to trou-
ble you wth these my rude letters, I har-
tely besech you to take in good part, this
my first enterpꝛyse, attempted to you: &
with your frindly kyndnes to furder the
same. Thus I pray almighty God
sende your mastership well to
fare & prosper: to the welthe
and comfort of all your
Fryndes. .

Yours moost bounden
Thomas Hyll.

The p̄face to the Reader.



When I considered
(gētle reader) howe
necessarie a thing it
was to knowe the
right vse of orde-
ring and dresseynge
of a Gardeyn, and the remedies
also, for such defautes as happen
amonge Herbes, and flowers, I
thought good therfore to take oc-
casion (after my rude manner) to
set forth this brieife treatise, whi-
che teacheth how and after what
maner all such things as are wōt
to be sowne in gardens should be
ordred, & also after what sort gar-
dens shuld be drested and digged
according to the auctorite & mind
of olde and auncient husbandmē
afozetime: for note (p̄ he doth but
laboure in vaine) which knowing
all suche thinges as do sprynge in
A.iii gar-

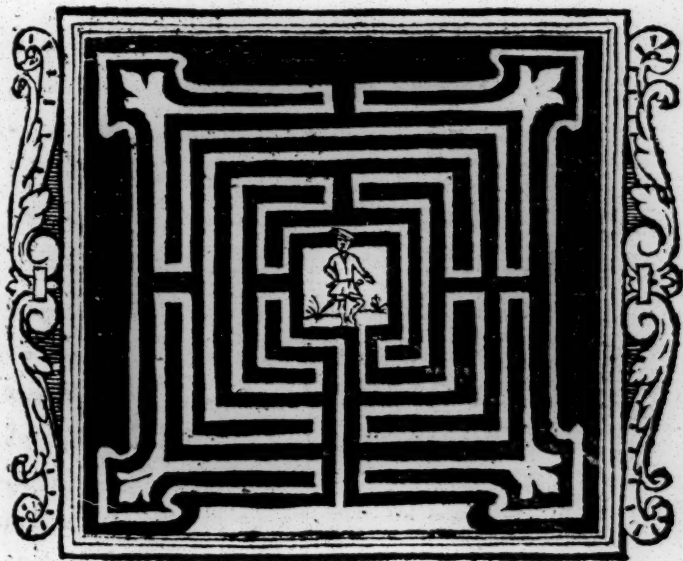
The Preface.

gardens, & knoweth not also how to dresse euery Plante, and to set them in their right places orderly and can tell howe to nourishe and brynge them forward. Euen lyke as he that vnderstandeth his letters, and the signification of his wordes all in vaine, that knoweth not howe to put together and make wordes of his letters, and perfect sentences of his wordes.

Therefore we wil first speake of the setting and placinge of Gardens in the village, subburbes, or in the Citie: and after that, what ground muste be chosen for the onely purpose, & in what maner it ought to be fenced, hedged, and digged, and how the quarters, the allyes, and the beddes shoulde be made: and what shoulde be sown after the times of the yere, & which wyndes also be best to sowe sedes in, & in what maner, a garden

The Preface.

den shoulde be decked and trym-
med. And to conclude, what reme-
dies may be had agaynst al those
beastes, byrdes, wozines, and tem-
pestes, whiche commonlye anoye
and be incommodious to
Gardens.



T A moste brieft treatise of the dressing and sowynge of Gardens.

Of the placinge of Gardens,

The firste Chapter.



T is right necessa-
rie (saith *Varro*) to place
and dresse a Gardeyne
nere to the Citie, for the
commoditie (as he saied) of Vio-
lets, Roses, and many other thin-
ges, but as we know by experience
of Burrage, Langdebeke, Peppere,
Spinage, Marigoldes, Time, A-
soppe, Rosmary, & such like, which
the Citie hath nede of. For beyng
farre placed fro the Citie, it is not
so commodious, nor necessarie, to
bring the herbes & floures far of
to the citie to be solde. And *Cato* al-
so dooeth greatly commend that
grounde or farme place, which is
nigh situated to the Citie; in whi-
che grounde, be set little trees or
plantes, to beare by Wyndes: and
where as Willows and Osyres
be

of Gardens.

be set in watery and moyst places neare vnto riuers, and that hath moyst and watery places or springes in it, & whereas be orchayards in good & most fruitfull & open places, and well dunged, in the whiche all kynde of fruite may be set and planted. Place nere vnto the Citie (sayth *Cato*) many and sundry kindes of gardens, set and decked with all kindes of garlande floures, all rotes that be rounde, the swete myxt tree, and many other necessary things of like sort to be set: but a garden (and especially for potherbes) must be moyst of it selfe, or els easy to be watered for fertilitie sake.

And as to the cituation & standing of a Gardē, the most comodi-
ous & profitablest placing of a gar-
dē, is (as *Paladius* sayth) to be neare
to a playn field, somewhat lying a
slope, sendyng downe small cour-
ses

Of the Orderynge

ses of water, by certayne distaun-
ces one frō another, through the
gardē. But yet take hede & ther be
not ouer great courses, for easye &
small courses be moze cōmodious.

It is necessarye also to haue a
well in a garden, vnles it may be
watred with some cōduit or small
riuer runnyng by, or els be verry
neare to a Riuer, for water is a
great nourisher to herbes. And if
there be no welle, then must there
be a pitte digged, although it will
be verry laborious to the Gardi-
ners to draw water therout. For
of necessitie a Gardin muste be of
ten watred, for therby it causeth
(as *Plinye* sayth) that the seede whi-
che is sowē doth the soner spring
vp, spreade abroad, & waie great.
And that thou wil that a pitte or
well should alway cōtinue w wa-
ter in it (*Columella* willeth) & the a pit
or wel should be digged, when the
sunne

of Gardens.

sunne is in the last part of Virgo;
(that is) in the moneth of Septē-
ber, befoze the autume Equinoc-
tiall. For the, and at that time, the
foze and vertue of wells & sprin-
ges are tried and founde out, at
what time y^e ground lacketh rainy
moisture, and humoꝝ, through the
long dꝛought of somer. But if you
can not well digge a pitte, make
then a little ponde (oꝝ Cesterne as
thei name it) as *Paladius* willeth, un-
der the ground, that the rayn fal-
lynge all the Winter may runne
therinto (and therby with that wa-
ter) you may happely water your
garden in the hote sommer. And
if you lacke all these commodities
then shal you digge and make the
beds of the Gardyn in most dꝛye
places, thre oꝝ foure fote, deeper &
lower than the bankes about, be-
ing hard made together, makepe
in the water, which so oꝛdred, defē
deth

Of the Orderynge

Of the Dyeuening therof.

And consider that in the grose
and farre places borderynge vn-
der the Citie, the gardyns and or-
chardes should and ought to be
nerest the house, and well digged
and turned in with dunge, throu-
ghe the which fattenynge, it might
the fertillier sprynge, and plentiful-
ler grow. Beware that thou place
not thi garden nere vnto a barne
that chaffe and dust of coeue cari-
ed abroade by the wynde, fall not
vpon the herbes, and so annoy thy
garden and herbes muche.

Note that
the holeso-
mest ayre
to a garden
is the east
and south
partes for
the warm-
nes of the
sun which
nozteth
the herbes.

And as concernynge the tempe-
ratenes of the ayre, and holeso-
mnes of the place, a garden (in colde
countrie and places) must haue
the free skye or firmament open
towards the East and Southe
partes, especially if it be such a gar-
den or Orchard, that hath yong
trees or plantes set in it, takynge
hede

of Gardens.

hede least that by anye great and
high hill, standing betwene it and
those partes of heauen, it be exclu-
ded from the comfort and ayde of
those two partes, & so eyther tho-
row the North, where (to vs) the
sunne neuer commeth, or the late
weake sunne shynynge of the west
where the sunne shineth onely at
his goinge downe, the plantes,
seeds, or settes, be nipped and de-
stroyed, with the cold so long vex-
ing them. But if thou canst (sayth
Cato) let thy garden be at the foote
of an Hyl, and that it beholdeth
or leaneth to the Southe part, in
some holesome place, and that the
hill defendeth the sharpe colde of
the North side, that might nippe
and harne the plants, and settes,
comminge vp. But in hote coun-
tries the faces of gardens loking
or lying open to the North parts,
be much more profitable, pleasaut
and

Of the Ordering

and commodious also to health. And a marishe ground is ever more to be refused (howsoever it be) especially if it be on the south, or weste parte, and that customably in the Sommer is thoroughly dyled vp: for it engendzeth pestilences, and diuers noysome and hurtful beastes noious to gardēs

Furthermore the nature of the riuer, to whiche your garden shal be most near, must be considered, whether it sendeth or vapoureth out for the more part, any noisome or stinking ayre, which might annoy you, or the settes, herbes, and plantes: for suche is the property of many Riuers. Therfore if the like so chaunce or be, dresse or plant no garden near to it.

¶ *The consideration and chosinge out of good and excellent grounde.*

The.ii. Chapter.

There

of Gardens.

There is much to be considered (besides those things, which we haue aboue spoken of) in the nature and goodnes of a ground, if you desire to know a fruitful, profitable, and a battle ground. For not euery ground kindly bringeth vp garden herbes. Wherefore after the minde of auncient husbandmen, you shall consider in this maner, by takynge a clodde of the same ground in your hande, whether it be white and bare, or leane wyth sand, wout any mixture of earth, either all chalke, or naughtye and filthy sande, or grauell, or dry barren great grauell, or stonny barren, and glitterynge duste, or if it be salty, or bitter, or continual wet or moist: for al these be right noxious and great defaultes, and incommodities, contrary to a fruitful ground. And you shall also
type

Of the Orderpng

try a rottē clod to be almost blak,
and able inough to couer it selfe,
with his owne grasse, and of son-
dry colours, whiche if it be thin or
mouldy, must be fastened & brou-
ght together by fatte earth mixed
therwith. But you shall know a
fat ground if you take a clodde, &
sprinkle it with swete water, & so
kneade it, whiche if it be clammy, &
sticke to your fingers, then may
you be out of doubt, that it is fat
grounde. This ground also must
be swete, whiche you shall easily
trye by taste therof: if that out of
a part of the grounde which most
misliketh you, you take a clod, put-
ting it in an earthen panne, moist-
nyng it with fre sh and swete wa-
ter, and dipping your finger ther-
in, taste on your tonge how it re-
leaseth & sauoureth, and by that
you shall know the sweetenesse of
the same.

Of Gardens.

To be short, you must euermore
chose a fatte & lose ground, which
nedeth but small labour, and yeld-
deth also plētifullest and greatest
frutte. But that ground is vilest
of all, which is dzye and thicke al-
so, and leane oz colde. And amōg
all kinde of groundes, the chalky
and red ground, be vilest & moost
to be refused. Wherfore (*Varro*)
dothe commēd that ground whi-
che when it is gentle and pliable,
bryngeth forth walwortes. oher-
wise called danwortes. And that
ground also (*Columella*) commēdeth
whiche naturally bryngeth forth
of his owne accorde, Elmes, and
wilde yong Springes, and trees,
whether they be sloe trees, oz bul-
lese trees, and wildyng oz crabbe
trees: and so a fruitfull ground is
also knowen by that which grow-
eth in it by the onely doing of na-
ture. But if necessitie so require,

Of the Orderynge
eueri sort of ground may be digging
(or otherwyse) be made fruitfull
and bearinge.

*¶ How a Garden maye diuers wayes
be fenced and enclosed.*

The.iii. Chapter.



When thou hast chosen the
a conuenient and fit plat
and ground to digge a gar-
din in, then must thou in handsoe
maner casting y^e vtter cōpasse of
it (as ether four square, or round,
or otherwyse) enclose the same
rounde aboute, and besette it and
fence it throughout, before you go
aboute to dresse vp or sowe anye
thing within the same. For Gar-
dyns must be well fenced and clo-
sed aboute, before there be anye
thinge sowed in them. But there
be many and sundry sorts of fen-
cing and closinge in of gardyns,
as after shall appeare.

¶

Of Gardens.

Varro nameth or counteth that a naturall inclosure which is set about with yong trees or thornes, haupng in it the rotes of a quicke hedge, whiche we call a quicke set hedge, so that it shal not be in daunger of the wanton wayfarynge mannes fire, ande passing by, although he should put fire to it.

That is named a wild & rude inclosure, whiche is made of rude & shrubb wod, or of wilow or bushes haupng no life, which we name a dead hedge. And in olde time the Ro:mayns vsed to inclose & fence their gardē's with stakes & lathes set very thicke in order, and with small rodde's watled in together, or els by boaring large holes thorough great stocks of trees, through the which rayles or great poales might runne, two together or thre together, and so to them raise and fasten board alonge, or stocks

Of the Orderyng
of trees, or such like thinges (whi
ch maner we name paling) when
it is done with boorde.

That (of the auncient Authoꝝ)
is named a warrellyke inclosure,
which is framed like to that whi-
che the souldiours make as a de-
fence about their tents, and such
a one vsed to be made neare co-
mon high waies, or by riuers that
the Gardyn myght not be enda-
maged by beastes, or theues. nor
by land floods. Wherefoze the Au-
tentiks made it on this wise: first
a conuenient ditch or trench was
made about the Garden or fiede,
that it might receiue all the raine
water fallyng therabout: and it
had also a ridge or slope passage,
that the water myght frely passe
fro the bottome. Furthermore
there was an high heape of earth
on the inside next ioyninge to the
dytche byncke, so dye and harde,
that

that a man might not easily clyme
or passe ouer it. And certaine also
made suche stepe heapes, without
any ditch, which they named wals

They of olde tyme also, named
that a buylded inclosure, whiche
was made of dyse stoon or slate
laid one vpon another, and that
in diuers manners. For either it
was made with claye and Stone
workemanly and finely builde (in
those places especially) by whiche
quarres of stone were neare vn-
to, or of suche as were of habilitie
to gett stone otherwise. And either
they made their inclosure of ba-
ked or unbaked brycke, or wyth
earth and stones mortered toge-
ther, framed like to walles of an
house.

But the profitablest hedge of al,
(especially in the fields) and of lest
coste, is that whych is made wyth
byers and thornes myxed or set

Of the Ordering

together, for this hedge or inclosure wil endure an infinite time. wherfore of the auncient husband men, this hedge was moost commended, because it is well knowe that this byar may not lightly perishe and decay, vnlesse it be plucked vp by the rotes, and after the iniury of the fire also, it reneweth and spryngeth the better. And this foresaid hedge, was made on this manner: firste they toke the sedes of the byemle, firste of gorse and the thorne (named wyldc Egglantine byar) because in nature they were alyke, and these sedes all o of the byebles being thoroughly ripe, they mixed together wpyth the meale of Tares, whiche they sprynkeled and sobed with water: after that they layed and strawed this kind of mixiō in olde browne ropes, or other olde shippe ropes, or in some other vnlosed coardes
of

of Gardens.

of roopes, that the sedes layed in the ropes (all the winter throughe) might be reserved and kept vnto the beginning of the spring. And in the place rounde about where the hedge shold runne, they dyed or digged two furrowes, the fote asunder, and a fote and a halfe depe, and this they did in the ende of the Equinoctial of haruest, when as the ground was wel moistned with showres. And they let those furrowes so lie all the winter open and vncouered, in preparyng the sedes to sowe agaynst the time.

And in the ende of the moneth of february, they laied the said ropes a length into the furrowes, & couered the so lyng in the furrowes wyth thynne and lyght earth, for that the sedes of y^e thornes, might not shoothe vp and growe, if they were ouer much couered wth earth: and this they did, when the wind

Columela
la willerh,
after the
Jces of
february.

But

blew

Of the Ordering

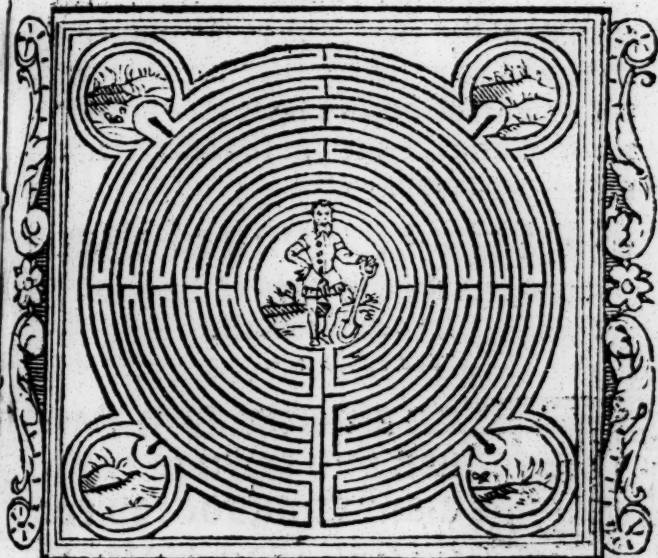
blew out of the Southwest. And so win. xxx. dayes after did shote out thornes, which bi prety helpes and proppe s (thei so directed) that shoting out farder. thei might supply the voyde spaces, to make the hedge thicke and stronge.

Other also made a quicke set hedge on this wise. first they planted yonge Elder trees, thre fote a sunder and they toke the sedes of Bzemle and wild byar, and put them in longe lumpes of claye or earth, and so set theim here and there betwene the Elder trees orderly, and by thre yeare after, the hedge wold well defend out both these and beaste. But after thre yeres growth (the auncient husbandmen wyll) that this hedge should be bzent euery yeare once, for by the burnyng, they shote out and waxe the stiffer, harder, and sharpper. And to conclude, this is an

Of Gardens.

an vniuersall way and maner to
enclose all garding.

Of the first Maze. Chapter. iiii.



Here by the waye (gentle Reader) I
do place two proper Mazes, the one
before this chapter, and thother af-
ter, as proper adournements vpon plea-
sure to a garden, that who that listeth (ha-
uing the rounie in their gardē) may p'ace
the one of them (which liketh them best)
in that boide place of the gardē that may
best be sp'ired (for the onely purpose) to
sport

Of the Ordering

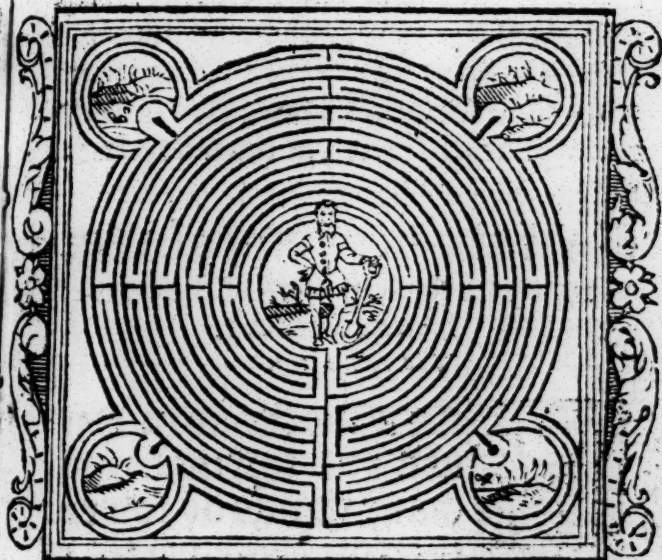
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sport

Of the Orderyng

spott the in at times, whych mays beyng
workemanlye handled by the Gardiner,
shal beautifye the much, in diuysyng four
sundry frutes to be placed in eche of the
corners of the maze, and in the middle (if
it may be) a proper herber decked wyth
roses to be set: or els a fayre tree of Roses
mary or other fruite, at the discrecion of
of the Gardiner.

Of the diggyng of Gar- dens, and the dysp'lyng of the quar- ters and beddes.

The.v, Chapter.

Note that
there be ii
sundry ti-
mes of dig-
ging and
dressing
the ground
of a garden
like as. it.
sowynge
times of
potherbes



Or as mucche as in Har-
uest and sprynge tyme,
many things be sowen:
therfore those partes of
thy garden that thou wilt sow in
Haruest, that they may serue the
in Winter, and those partes also
whch thou wilt sow in the spring
tyme, & they may bring forth theyr
fruite in the Somer, those partes
thou shalt apply and turne to the
North. And that ground whiche
thou

Of Gardens.

thou wolte haue in a readines to
sow in haruest, must be turned vp
in the moneth of May, that bi the
heat of the sunne all the sommer
throug, it may breake & lose the
cloddes, and burne or wither the
rotes of the herbes left in the arth
But the grounde whych you wyl
sowe in the spring tyme, must be
digged vp in Haruest, about the
calends of Nouember, and after
haruest, thou shalt so let it lye dig
ged vp, to be burnt and consumed
bi the colde and sharpe hoary fro-
stes, (soz as in somer the heate of
the Sunne doth serth and chafe
the ground) so doth the bitternes
of the colde: and loose it into smal
partes. And not much before (the
grounde be thus left to be seaso-
ned) it must be dunged. And whē
sowynge tyme is neare at hande,
then that place of the garden) fiue
dayes before, shall be weeded, sto-
ned

Of the Orderpng

ned, and dunge d agayne, and after that, digged agayne, and with the diligent and often digging (so turned vp) that the earth & dunge be well mixed together. And the best & worthiest for this purpose is Asses dung; bicause it bringeth vp least weades: and the next to this, is the dunge of Kien, Oxen, horse, or Shepe, so that it be not a yere olde, harde and dry. For that whiche men make, although it be thought mooste excellent, yet it is not so nedefull to be desired, vnlesse that eyther it be barren grauell, or most loose sand, hauing no strength or force in it, which (so be inge) needeth the greater force of nourishment.

And after the new diggyng and turnynge vp agayne (aboute the Ides of January) the garde must be garnished with herbers, before the quarters and beddes be caste out

but a deuised: and you may make
these herbers either straight run
ning bp. or els vaulted or close o-
uer the hed, like to y^e vine harbers
now adayes made. And if thei be
made wth Juniper wode, you nede
not to repair nothing therof in .x.
yeres after: but if thei be made wth
wilow poles, thē you must new re-
pair thē in .iii. yeas after. And he
which wil set roses to run alōg bp
his arber, or beds rōude about his
arber, must set thē in febzuari. For
beds of roses be set in a most short
furrow, or be placed by allies or dit-
ches, whether ye set thē in slippes,
or sow thē in y^e sede. *Paladius* saith, y^e
we mai not think y^e to be the sedes
of y^e rose, which grow in y^e middle
of the floure, in colour like to gold
but that the sede is in that, which
is like to a small pere in the vpper
ende of the stalk: and the sede is
ripe to be gathered, when grapes
be

Of the or dering

be full ripe, which ripenes of them by their fuskynsh or browne colour and also by their softnes, may be known. And in the like maner you may do, if you wil sow h̄ swete tree or flower named Iacemyn, Rosemarye, or the Pomgranate seede, vnles you had rather decke your harbours comlier with vines.

And when the harbours be set about the walke of the garden (thē the ground new digged) muste be diuided into borders and beddes, leauing a part that roume & space which you wil bestow vpon walks and bowling alleis: the which alleis and walks you shal sift ouer with the finest sand, least by raine or showers the earth should cleaue and clagge on thy fete. And this done, thou shalt leuel thy beddes, and borders euen of height and breadth by a line, that the weders may the easilier reach to the mid-

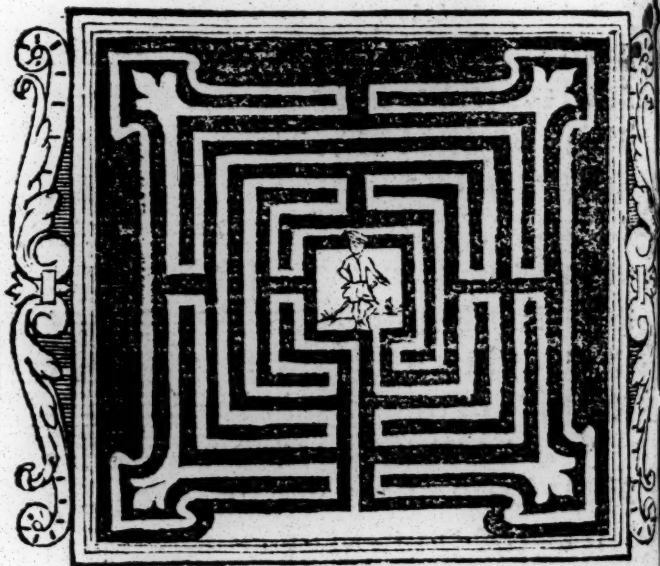
of Gardens.

die of the beds to weede the herbes
least that in w. adyng the herbes,
they tread downe the herbes and
yong sede comming by: wherefore
let them go by the pathes & alleis,
and weede one halfe first, and the
other after. And the beddes (saith
Palladius) must be made longe and
narrow, that is .xii. fote in length,
and sixe in breadth, & (the spaces
betwene) the larger, that the beds
may the better be weeded cleane on
eche side. And let y^e borders or ed-
ges of the beds be raised two fote
high in moist or watry places, but
in drye places, it shal be sufficient
to raise them one fote hygh.

There must be also made cer-
tayne little alleis or Cutters, by
whiche the moisture in watery pla-
ces may runne out, and those al-
leis must be deeper then the beds,
that the water poured out fro the
upper part, may the lightlier soake
into

Of the ordering
 into the gutters or alleys, & where
 the beds be wel watred, (and that
 water standeth in the alleys by.)
 than you may from thence leade
 the water into some other necessa-
 ry place which needeth watering.

Of the seconde Maze. Chapter.vi.



AND here I also place the other
 Maze, which mai be like ordred and
 bled as I spake of before, and it mai
 be set ether with slope and time, or win-
 ter sauory and time, for these will indure
 grene

Of Gardens.

grene all the yeare thorow: and there be
whiche set their Dazys wyth Lauender
cotton, and such like. But let them be or-
dered (in this poynt) as liketh best the gar-
diner, and so an ende. For it is here not
expressed for no necessary commoditie, in
a garden, but as an ornament vpon plea-
sure: and so I wyshe the gentle harted
readers to take it.

C Certayne preceptes and
rules of auncient men, in the choise and
nature of sedes.

The.vii. Chapter.

The Garden (as Palladius say-
eth) which lieth vnder a ge-
tle & holsome ayre, & hath a
fountain or spring running through
it, is in a maner good inough of
it selfe, and needeth small instru-
ctions for the sowing therof.

In colde countreys, the haruest
sowing must be sowed earlier, &
the springe later.

But in hote countreys, the har-
uest sowing must be latter: and
the

Of the Orderpng
the sprynge timelier.

What soeuer you will sowe, let
it be sown when the Mone en-
creaseth, and suche thinges that
you will cut downe, or gather let
it be done in the waine of y^e mone.

And all sedes whiche be kindly
soen be rather sowne in tēperate
wether, thā in drye or cold dayes.
For heate or warmnes causeth y^e
seade to come vp, but colde inclu-
deth & kepeth it downe.

If of necessitie you must plante
or sow any thing in a salte ground,
then that what it be, must be plan-
ted in the ende of haruest, or sowne
the like, that the euilnes & cor-
ruptnes of y^e ground, may be wa-
shed a way wth the winter houres.
And if ye sette any yong trees in
that ground, let that therabout
be mixed wyth swete earth, or ri-
uer sande.

Sedes mai not be aboute a yere
olde,

Of Gardens.

olde, least that beinge corrupt by
oldnes, thei mai not encrease nor
come forward.

The third moneth sowinge, a-
greeth in cold and snowie places,
where the qualitie of Sommer is
moiste, but seldome in other pla-
ces the like hap correspondeth.

Sede thre monethes old, will
better agre: if in hote places it be
sown in haruest.

Thou maist plant if thou wylt,
and sow in thy ground the excel-
lentist kinds of euery fruite, sede,
slips or graffes: but set and sowe
that which thou knowest by expe-
rience will well prosper & come
forward in thy ground. But in new
kind of sedes, and not tried in the
ground, thou maiste not put thy
whole hope, that vndoubtedly thei
will prosper, for it is doubtfull
whether they will prosper or no.

In moist places sedes do soner

Of the Sederiſng

in growiſng) alter their kynd and proper nature then in dype: wherefore choiſe of grounde for this occaſion much helpeth herein.

Such things as do flower, in the tyme of their flower beariſng, be not to be touched.

All kind of pulſes, as Peaſon, Vetches, Tares, &c. (as greke authors will) muſt be ſowen in dry ground, except the beane, which muſt be ſowen in moiſt ground.

Note that Seedes ſowen in warme dayes, and the ſonne encreaſiſng of lyghte, do ſooner ſpringe, & come forth ſooner.

Seedes ſowen in due choſen time as concernynge the whether and the moone, do ſoner come vp, but ſowen in warme and ſunny places, or well lyiſng in the ſunne, do ſpedeſt breake and ſhote out.

The newer ſedes that do ſoner ſpring vp, be theſe: the leke, ſyne, cucumber, and the gourde.

And the olde ſedes that do ſpedilic ſpring vp, be theſe: the parſley, betes, cresses, ſauoy, maioran, penny.

of Gardens.

penyroyal, and colliander.

Sedes sown in hote places, do
spreadlier shote vp in stalkes, and
soner yeld their seede.

The sedes that sonest bzeake &
come vp, be basil, spinage, nauew
which is a kind of rapes, & roket:
for all these at the third daye, ap-
peare aboue the ground: but slow-
est of all sedes cometh vp parcely.

Of the times in sowynge
and dresynge of seedes, and in the diuers
maner of settynge herbes in
Gardens.

The.viii. Chapter.

Althoughe the auncient hus-
bandmen appoint certain pre-
script times, as by monethes
yet after þe nature of the place & ele-
mēt, euery mā must cōsider those
times: so that he wey that wth him
selfe, which we shall after teach,
that there be certain sedes whych
spreadlier come forward, and cer-

C.iii

tain

Of the Ordering

tain which flower spring vp.

Garden herbes require none other diligēce or care after the sowing, but raking, weeding, and watering. For by due raking both the stones are voyded away from the new springing sedes: and also all noyous weeds that hinder y herbes growing, are the better worn away, and the cleener weeding and plucking vp of y lottes, must be w the hand: which differeth frō the killing of weeds by raking. The watering also of drye places, must be done chiefliest w lewke warm water, as with that which timely in the morning is drawn out of the well, & reserued in some wooden vessel, vnto sowing time, and that it be set abrode vnder the sky that the sunne mai the beter work vpon it, but colde and salt water is mooste hurtfull to all plantes and herbes.

Seedes

of Gardens.

Seedes which ought onely to be sown in haruest, that they may all the wynter contynue and bee sokened in the ground, be these, garlicke, oynions, scallions, yong lecke heades, greate garlike, and mustard seede.

And such seedes, whych at wyll and pleasure may be sown, both in haruest, and sprynge tyme, to your vse and commodity, in a gentle and pleasaunt ayre, and fertile or prosperous ground, be these, colewortes, lettuse, Artochokes, Bokate, Cresses, Coliander, cheruyll, Dyll, Parsnyppes, yealow carottes and poppe, whiche for to be sowne in the sprynge (muste be before the kalendes of Marche) in februarye. Nowe we wyll retourne to speake of the diuers nature, and dressinge of herbes and plantes, which be set and sown in garden.

Lettis.

Of the Ordering

Lettis. 7.

Lettis, maye bee sowne all the yeare throughte, and transposed or remoued, after sixe leaues be come vp, if the place be large, dugged, and moyst with water, when the seede cometh vp grene beyng but yet tender, in hote dayes it must be pressed down, and let the thynner, that it may spread it self the larger abode. And leaste it should be hard, it must be oftē set and plentifullye watered, for byē meane the leaues become the tender and softer, so that y roots a foze be streaped & coloured in soft dunge in the remouing. Ancient husband men say, that if throughte the myddle of them, be often strawed ryuer, or sea sande, that they become white thereby. And the head wylbe greate, if it be often pressed downe, and that it be lyght nipped and clipped with thyngers going light vpon.

And

Of Gardens.

And of Endiue, & Succorle, is the like ordering and dressing: but that Endiue better abyde the wynter, and therfore in colde countries it may be sown nerest the end of haruest. And it wyll be white, if it be sprinkled certayne daies befoze with water, and that with the shoures of rayne, it bee washed lying vpon the sande: for it loueth moystures, & lose ground.

Endiue.

And when foure leaues be come vp, the it must be plucked vp, and set again in a wel douned place: There be some, which vse to depe or enclose the rotes, in a litle dog.

Bleete and spinage, is indifferent to euery ground, so that it be trimmed and dressed, & theese hearbes, neade neither to be weeded, nor stoned. And when the seedes haue taken full roote, they renew yerely by their sede falling downe, and so contynue manye years

Bleete & spinage.

Of the Orderynge

yeares. *Palladius* willeth the bleete to be set in Marche, and that in his stalke, bearing fresh leafe.

Orache. b.

The hearbe named *Orache* or arage, maye be sowne fro the going oute of the spring, to haruest. For it muche delighteth to be fed with plenty of moysture. But the seede, as sone as it is strawen or sowne abroad: muste be couered with earth. And the weades growing amongst it, muste be styll an end plucked by by the rotes: It requireth not to be remoued, but yet it groweth the better, if it bee set thinne. *Palladius*. willeth it to be sowne in April, and to be watered al the hote monethes thozoughe, to haruest: for it ioieth in continual moysture.

Betes. 6.

Betes, may thzough oute sommer be sowne: but *Palladius* willeth it, to be sowne in Februarie. And it ioieth in rotten ground, that is frutefull

Of Gardens.

fruteful. and moiste, it muste also be remoued, for it iogeth in often digginge vyppē, and desireth to be plentifully fed, with dounge.

Coleworte
res. 7.

Colewortes may be sowne all the yere throughe, and ioieth in fat ground, and wel digged, but it abhorreth the styffe clay, and grauelly ground, and refuseth also the chawke and sandye ground, it iogeth in dounge, strycked aboute the rote, & cometh wel forewarde by weadinge (and the mightier it waxeth) if it be wel couered about with earth, it deliteth in cold and rainy countreyes. And when syre leaues shalbe come vp, it muste be remoued, but you must before bestricke the rote with softe dounge, and you maye remoue it twyse when it is in the greatest leaues, which causeth it to growe the bigger, and to yealde the more seade.

Cresses. 8.

Cresses, if it be sowne with lettuce,

Of the Sowing

It cometh haply forward it best
reth moisture, & abhorreth dung.
Palladius willeth to sow it in Janua.

Barbery. 9

Barceli, cometh better forward
in hote and colde places, and bide
ligence of wel trimming, cometh
tender to the sale. And it maye be
made greate, if you take as much
seede as you can wel take vp with
thre of your fingers, and lap the
same in a linnen cloth, and so co-
uer it in small furrowes. And yf
you wyl haue it wrinkled or car-
ling, bruse the seede, or bpō the bed
coming vp, rolle smal wayghtes,
or elsse sprong vp, treade it downe
with thy feate. The older seedes
soner spring vp. *Palladius*, willeth it
to be sown in Aprill.

Sperag. 2

Sperages muste be sown in
moist and well drest ground, and
couered in little furrowes, which
are made right and straight oute
by a lyne, in whiche two or thre
graines

of Gardens.

graynes of the seade, must be put
halfe a fote a sondre, bntyl by the
growing toward one an other, &
rote fasten and knvt together by
many(as it were) heary stringes
or rotes, which so growing proper
ly is named a sponge. The Spe-
rage which first cometh forth or
the worth it self, must be broken of
or cut away, leaste the rote as yet
weake, be much moued and losed
thereby, and the sponge of y^e spe-
rage must remaine two yeares in
the ground and it must be conti-
nually nourished with Dounge and
wedding: and that which sprigeth
and cometh bp the first yeare, ap-
peareth much like grasse. *Palladius*,
willeth sperage to be sown after
the Ides, in february.

The herbe named y^e great Mal-
lowes, sogeth in fat ground and in
moist dung lying about it, it must
be remoued, when foure leaues
be

Followe
or M.

Of the ordering

be come vp, the auncyent husbandmen bled it in their salates, and in their potage also, in the steade of other pot hearbes: *Palladius* wil-
leth it to be sownen in february.

Saucy. 12

Sauery, cometh as well bp in stalke, as in seede: but beyng set on the hedge of a ponde, dyche, or pyt, the spedilier flozisheth, & beareth leafe. It muste be sownen in Marche, and the seade olde.

Alyfand. 211.

The hearbe named in Latyn *Smyrnium*, which some English lo- uage or Alyfandre, other Bellito- ry of Spayne, or Maysterworste, muste be sowne in a well dygged grounde, and especialle neare by the edge or wal syde, because it loyeth in the shadowe: and in that place also, it prospereth in a- ny grounde.

Fenel. 14.

Fenell, must be sowne in the be- ginninge of the sprynge, that is in the ende of februarye: in a
sun-

of Cardens.

Sunnys place , and somewhat
stony.

Annys and Cumminyn , beinge Rumex. 419.
sowne in fertyl places. Do the bet-
ter spryng bp and prosper (and in
other places also) if they be well
fed with dounge and moisture.

Palladius willeth them , to be sown
in february.

Colyander ioieth in fat ground: Coliand. 420.
rbi.
although it wil wel inough pros-
per, in leane ground. And y^e seebe
the older it shalbe (so it be not vt-
terly decayed wyth age) the soner
and better it wyll prosper & come
bp; and it desireth moisture. *Pallas*
dus affirmeth, y^e it maye be sown
from Marche, to October.

Mustard seade, ioieth in tyllled Mustarde
seade. 47.
ground (and if it maye be) on the
ridge of furrowes , but it spryn-
geth in anye ground: and noy-
shed in fyne earth, like to powder
dust. wherfore it muste be raked
ouer

Of the orderynge

ouer, whereby it may be couered
in the grounde. It ioieth in the
natural moysture, continuing in
the earth. And the seede whyche
thou preparest to be eaten, in traſ-
poſinge the plante, it wyll be the
stronger.

Cherupl.
2 bul.

Cherupl. desyareth to be sown
in fertyl, moysty, and wel doiged
grounde.

Capers.
812.

Capers, ioieth in a barrayne &
leane grounde, it flozysmeth and
hath floures in parfyte sommer,
and it noyeth Hearbes grow-
ing neare to it. And it wythereth
oꝝ dyeth away, at the settinge oꝝ
goynge out of syghte of the seven
Starres.

Dyll. 17.

Dyll must be sown in Februa-
ry, & it ioieth in the hotter ground
it muste bee watered, if it be not
dewed & moystned wyth shoutes
and it prospereth the better 'if it
be sown thyn.

Rece

Of the orderpng

Rue oz hearbe Grace, muste be sown in sunny places in march, and it wel beareth the sprinkling on of Alshes, and desireth also to be sown in the higher beddes wherby the moysture therof may flyde therefro.

And beyng sown and strawed on the bed, you must rü ouer and couer the seede with arake, when the tender plâtes be come bp, and to weede it, that it be not killed by other weedes, vntill it be stronge inough and it prospereth also the better, growing vnder y shadowe of the figge tree: for vnder it ioyeth to be. Note that in slipping of braunches neare the rote, and settinge them in the springe time, in slippes wythed at the ende: they wel haply prosper and grow. But remouing it wholly in the stalke, and rote, and setting it agayne, it dyeth. And in weding it also with

D. i.

bare

Of the Didering

bare hādes, causeth daungerous
blcers and sores: but if by igno-
raunce you shal weede this herbe
wout gloues on the hands, and
you shill be infected bothe wryth
ytche and swelling in the hādes,
then annoynt them with oyl, and
it healeth them, and many yeares
this hearbe continueth, so that a
woman hauing her flouees, tou-
cheth noz hāndleth not: for the it
withereth and decayeth.

Sauerye
& Flope.
xxiii.

Sauerye and Flope, ioy in fat
ground, not dounge, but in a su-
ny place. And Palladius willeth saue-
ry to be sown in february.

Mint. 24.

Mynt and Digganny, be set in
slippes, or in hole cotes, in a moist
place, or neare about water: they
neither desire Sunny, fatte, nor
dounge ground: Plinie willeth
Mint to be set, in the beginning
of Marche.

Time. 25.

Time, springeth better by in-
settes,

Of Gardens.

settes, then in seede, it desireth a sunny ground, neare the sea side and to be also lene *Palladius*, willeth it to be sette in the latter ende of September.

Ozganney, desireth rough and stony places, and ioieth to be douged and watered, vntil it be well fastned in the ground: and the like order of dressing, desireth parcellly. And *Palladius* willeth *ozganney* to be set in September, aboute the entring of the sunne into *Libra*.

Ozganney
Isti.

He that wyl haue violet beddes must dounge and rayse the ground a foote hyghe, and deuide it into beddes, and set them with settes of one yeares growthe, before the Calendes of *Marche* (and *Columel* willeth it) to be set in lytle furrowes of a fote bzeadth. And violet sedes, must be sownen in bedes (lyke as you do the seedes of pot heatbes) twise in the yeate: as in

violet. 27.

Of the Ordering

the spring, & harvest. And it muste
be in the lyke manner ordred and
dressed, as you do other pot herbs
for it muste be weaded, & the olde
leaves that wither cut away, and
sometime also watered, if it be not
otherwise moistned wth shoures.

24. oler. 18

Roses, must be disposed, either
in leade, or in slippes: but y^e slpps
must be a fote long, and set about
that time, that the Violet is sette,
which is in Marche. And yearly,
the Roses must be digged, & caste
about with earth (and newe cut)
before the kalendes of Marche,
and in this manner of orderynge
and trimming, it continueth ma-
ny yeres: But *Palladius* willeth the
slippes of the rose to be set in fe-
bruary, & y^e half a fote a fōdye And
to make them sende forth the theyr
floure timely, you must make a li-
tle furrow when y^e leaves spring
forth, half a fote fro the rote, and

wa:

of Gardens.

water it twice a daye with lewke
warine water. And let also, in a
dye ground, the floure smelleth
the sweater.

The gyllofloure oz carnation) *Camara,*
whiche for his beautye, is named
of y french in the litle eye, and of *Ceillet*
the Italyons, *Cariophillon*, which is
a swete spice like to Cloues, the
seede is seldome sown. But in
the end of harvest you may breke
slippes fro the roote, and set them
in a halfe tobbe, the earth therein
made fat with rotten donge, that
when the frostes oppresse & nippe
them, they maye be remoued vn-
der some couer, in places safe fro
the bytter colde. It spreadeth in
sommer, in smal braunches, whi-
che be slipped of from the greater
stalke about the fote thereof, be-
fore the cuppes at the top, where
the floure appeareth, bee spzonge
out: and after this manner, you
maye

Of the Ordering

Letting. r.

maye dresse and set a bed through out with one plant (if you wyll). There be some, whiche take Cloues and bryse them lappinge the about the stalke neare the rote, & the flowers by it may saour the sweeter. And others saye, that by the often remouing and setting of it, the flowers spreade the larger, and pleasanter to the eye.

petilius.
rre.

The flower named *Petilius*, whiche of the frenche men is named *lytle Indyane eye*, must be sown in the myddes of sommer, that in the end of haruest it may waxe to a tree, and brynge forth the flowers vnto winter. It is sown in the seede, and set also in the slyp, but the slyp dyeth throughe the colde wynter, howe so euer it be tended and it refuseth no ground, but yet it wyl better prosper in fat ground, and growe and shote a myghty heygth, and appeare bushy, thicke
spreas

of Gardens.

spreading into manye bzaunches
lyke a tree, or mighty great stalke
much like the swete byper tree.

Basyl.
xxxi.

Basyl (as it is thoughte) soner
springeth, if shortly after the sow-
ing it be watered wth leuke warm
water. And it may be vsed like p^r
parcelisede in pressyng the earth
hard vpon it, for so it groweth the
better: The auneyent husbād mē
declare a maruelous matter of
Basyl, because that one whyle it
may bzing forth white floures, &
another while floures of Purple
coloure, and if that, wyth all one
seade, it be often sown, it chaun-
geth one whyle lyke to sauerye: &
set in the sunne, degenerateth a-
nother while like to water mynt:
Palladius, wylleth it to be sown in
Apryll.

Poppy, must be sown in hote, ^{100 ppye}
and drye places: lyke as you doo
ther pot hearbes, It is thought
that

xxxi.

Of the Orderyng

It doth þ better cōe bp ther, when
twigges or roddees, and shroubes
of trees be bzēt. But Poppy & Dil
haue the lyke condicion of sow-
ing, whiche Charuille hathe. *Palladius*,
willeth it to be sowne in sep-
tembze, in hote and dry places: a-
mong other pot hearbes.

flower.
April.

The nauewes (which be a kind
of Rapes) ioy in watery places, &
in lose & rotten ground, although
they springe pleasanter in the ea-
ting with meates, in a belley and
grauelly ground: About August
after shoures of rayne, the sedes
must be sowne in the ground.

For they haue the lyke order of
dressing, whiche the radyshe and
rape be named to haue. And yf
they grow thicke, plucke bp some
that the reast may growe the big-
ger. And *Palladius*, willeth it to bee
sowne in Iulye.

Lecke, 34.

The Lecke, muste be sowne in
the

of Gardens.

the springtime, and transposed or
remoued neare the end of haruest
that it may wax great in the hed.
But *Columella* wylleth the hed to be
remoued about the Ides of May
It must daily be digged about w
a hoke, and in takyng hold of the
plant of the leake it must be lyfte
bp as it were with a lytle prop to a
forke, that the emptynesse of the
space which is vnder y rote, maie
healpe the increasinge of the hed,
(*Nero Cesar*) greatly commēded the
vnset leake, which euery dai was
vled with oyle to preferue y voice
And if thou wil rightly make the
same, set it in the same maner, as
thou diddest fasten the heade be-
twene thy foure syngers in the
ground, and when it shalbe well
fastned, cut of the stemme away
And when you wil haue leakes to
grow great in the hed (after their
first takinge bp) take and clyp the
stalkes;

Of the Orderynge

stalkes, and cut away the hearye
cotes, and so set them in their bed
agayne, newe dounge to come
dunge: and water them wel. And
if you lap manye leades together
in one, of them wyll sprynge one
great lecke. *Palladius* also saythe, &
the plant of the lecke must be re-
moued in Maye, that it maye be
wel strengthened with watering.
And being sowed in the sprynge,
must be remoued in October, that
it may grow big in the head.

Onyons,
xxxv.

Onions, desire a fruteful ground
fat, laboriously digged vp, doun-
ged, and watered, thyn sete, hus-
bandly dounge and raked. And
if you wyll haue Onyons beare
great heades, then all the leaues
or blades muste bee broken of or
pluckt away, that the ioyce maye
goe to the neather partes. And
when they rise and shote vpp, in
hyghe stemmes, then they muste
be

Of Gardens.

be stayed vp wyth small propes,
leaste their weake longe neckes
be muche bente downe. wyth the
blooste of the windes, and by the
oft blowing of the winde also, the
heades smite together, & so shake
and lease much seede. And when
they be neare ripe, then they wax
blacke. And they must be plucked
vp, whē þ pilinges of the oynion
be half dry, and after dzyed in the
sunne. *Paladius*, willeth yong ony-
ons to be sette in februarye: but
sowen in the seede, in the spring,
and haruest: And to some also in
a pleasaunt and cleare day, when
the winde especially bloweth out
of the East, or Southe: and that
the ground be thysle digged bppe
befoze, cleare weaded of hearbe
rootes, and finely and playne ra-
ked ouer.

Garlike muste be sowen or set
in the ridges of beddes, raysed
somewhat

Endius. c.

*Barlyke.
xxxv.*

Of the Orderpng

some what hye (that set in beddes
it maye the lesse be harmed woth
wintre waters. And therefore þ
shalt make sondre furrowes in
thy beddes, like suche as be made
in the fieldes, to auoide moisure
and raine: and in the higher pla-
ces sowe thy seedes foure syngers
a sonder. that they may the better
come vp. And if thou wyl haue it
great in the head, treade it down
in tying the blades together, whē
the stemme & blades be wel sprōg
vp, & the ioyce so returneth to the
heade. *Palladius*, willeth Garlike to
be sowne in Januarie, or in No-
uember, in a white ground, and
that it be a warme daye and the
earth indifferent dry: for then it
shall the better prosper and come
forwarde. And besides he willeth
it to be set, in a white ground wel
digged vp and dressed, without a-
ny dunginge. And it is thoughte,
that

Of Cardons.

that if the Moone be gon downe
or set vnder þe earth, whē it is sōe
a þe again þe mone be hyd vnder þe
earth at þe pluckig bp: þe the great
force of þe sauor, wil be wel abated
therby, a þe eater sauer litle there-
of. further garlyke wyl continue
or last the longer tyme, if it be hā-
ged in þe smoke, or buryed i chaf.

The greate garlyke, whyche
some men name the *Africa* gar-
like: (and the greceyans name *A-*
phroscorodon) is farre bigger of en-
crease then oure commone gar-
licke. And that (*Collumella* willeth)
to be set, as out of one head deu-
ded into many, about þe Calendes
of October: in a white ground wel
digged bp and trimmed, without
any dūging: *Palladius*, wylleth it to
be set in Nouember, and to make
it growe greate in the heade, you
muste order it as it is taughte in
our cominon garlyke: also set thē
four

Greate
Garlyke.
rrrb.

Of the snyderng

foure fingers a sondre in y hygge
ridge of the bed, & a synglet deepe
and rake ouer them often, & they
wil the better multiply.

Melones
syr bill.

Melones and al the kyndes of
Pompones, be set in beddes, wel
digged vp and dressed. Thei must
be thin sown oz set, that y sedes
maye lye two fote a sondre. They
must be oftē watered, except they
be verye neare vnto a runnyng
water, oz neare some other place,
that they take watering of. Thei
wil sauoure sweete and pleasant
in the springing vp, if the sedes
be layed certayne dayes, amonge
dyrose leaues. And if you wolde
make them sweate in taste, let the
sedes be steped, in milke. iiii. daies
and after dried set thē in y ground

Cucumbers
beep. xxxix

Cucumbers be also set oz sown
in beddes, and in furtowes a fote
and a halfe deape, and thre fote
brode, betwene which be left. viii.
fote

of Gardens.

toke spate, whereby they may the
frelier runne and sprede abroad.
And you may make them sweete
and tender in eatinge, if (before
the sowinge) you stepe the seedes
in sheapes Milke, mingled wpyth
hony, or elsse swete cow milke, or
water mixed with honny. Thei wil
spring out longe, tender & whyte,
if you set water in an open vessel
two hand breadth vnder or beneth
them: for to it they wyll speadelye
shote out to. Wherefore the more
in length growyng the more thei
muste bee digged vnder, and the
earth taken away. *Palladius* willeth
Cucumbers to be sowne in *Mar-*
the very thin, and to water them
often tyl they be somewhat come
vp, and spread abroad. And if you
wil haue the grow without seede
depe them first in *Sauen* oyle, w
the hearbe named *Culix* brayed &
tempred amongst. But you must
take

take heede that women come as
seldome to the place (where Cu-
combers and Gourdes growe) as
maybe (for in a manner) at the
touchinge of them they slacke in
their growynge, and if they haue
their floures on them, they slea
the yong ones with their loke.

Gourde. 71 The Gourd, desireth fat ground
moyst, and wel dunged. And this
one thing is wortheli to be noted
in Gourdes (as *Ruellius* sayth) that
the seedes sowne, which lye in the
necke of the Gourd, byng for the
long and slender Gourdes. And
the seedes which lye in the bellye
of the Gourde, byng for the grea-
ter and thicker Gourdes: & those
which be in the botome and low-
est part of the Gourd, bring forth
brode Gourdes: and if the seedes
happen to be tomblid in, lyinge
the contrary waye: when they be
somewhat come vpp above the
ground

of Gardens.

ground, then they must be stayed
vp with pzoopes. And those which
thou wilt kepe to sowe, lette them
hange on their stemmes & braun-
ches vnto wynter, and after take
and dze them in the sunne or in
the smoke, for otherwise y seedes
with in, wyl putrify and decaye.

Palladius willeth the Gourde to be
sowen in Marche.

The Arttychocke, desyzeth well ^{Arttychock}
dounge ground. And the better ^{+1.}
it cometh vp, if in the encrease of
the Mone, the sedes be set in the
ground, and set in distance, halfe
a fote & sonder. And if you set the
in a fast ground, let not the sedes
be turned vp so downe, nor ouer-
thwart lyinge, for if they be, then
they wyl bynge forth, feable,
smal. and croked Arttychocks.

For you may not set them deepe
in the ground: then the fyrst ioin-
tes of your fingers. And if you

Of the Diderpynge

presse downe or make flat y^e tops
of the seedes, then the leaues wyl
not growe so full of prickles, and
the frute also with much lesse pric
kles. *Columella*, willeth the seeде to
be sown in Marche, & the plant
to be set a boue Nouember: and
to bee douned also with manye
ashes, bothe in the settinge and
dressing of the plant.

Beane of
Egypt. 41.

The beane of Egypt muste be
set or sown in February. It ioy
eth in a moiste place, fat, and most
watery. They ioy also, to growe a
mong wel springes, and sweate
rūning chanelis, and for the qua
litie of the ground they force not,
if with continuall moisture they
may be noyrshed. And they maye
in a manner beare contynuall
leaues, if it be defended fro y^e cold
by some litle couer. or sheade.

Radish. 42.

Plynye, willeth the radyshe, to
be sown in loose & moist ground,
and

of Gardens.

and it abhoꝛreth doungeinge, but
(Columella) willeth it to be sown in
wel dunge earth, and many sow
it in Marche, Apryl, and Septem-
ber. And Palladius wylleth it to bee
sown in Marche, that it may be
rype to be eaten in sommer. The
radysh also eateth the pleasanter
if the leaues be broken of before
it be growne vp to a stalke, & the
lyke by this, is to be considered in
capes. And y^e kindelier they grow
when the leues growing straight
vp be couered with earth, and en-
dure the sommer oute: for grow-
yng vncouered wyth earthe, they
become hard and dry.

Soote Maiozam oꝛ Masozam ^{Maiozam}
gentyl, may be sown in the sede, ^{+5.}
oꝛ set in the slip: it iseth in groun
wel digged and dꝛessed: & it must
be set oꝛ sown in the spring time

Palladius, willeth the hearbe ^{penyroyall}
named penyroyall, to be sette in ^{al. 46}

E.ii.

Febꝛu

Of the Orderyng

February, in the like maner that you do garlike.

Palladius, willet h̄ Lilly to be set i his rote i february. And to make it bear Purple floures, you muste h̄ag it in his stem in the smoke, & after slip of the leaues on ȳ knots leauing the stemme naked without leaues: & then lay it in blake oz greke wyne lyes vnto March, and then set it, that it maye take that coloure, and set it hauing the lyes hanging on the stemme and rote. Which thing is meruelous, ȳ any infected thing shuld grow, & to be purple in coloure. And to make it red in colour, is thoughte in a lyke maner to be done, if it be stepered in red wyne lyes.

Perlesnep.
47.

Palladius willet h̄ Parsnips to be sown in the sede, oz set in ȳ rote in the beginning of ȳ spring in a fat ground, wel diged vp & dressed, it must be thyn set oz sown, that it maye be the greater at the rote.

Of the Ordering

The yealowe Caret muste be ^{yealowe} Caret. 48.
sowen like the Parsnip, as wel in
haruest, as in the spring, with the
seedes far a sondze, for the farther
a sondze the better they prosper: &
to be trāsposed or remoued, y^e bet-
ter it prospereth & cometh forward.

The Gelyfloure and carnation ^{Gelyflour} 49.
be kindelye set in an earthen pot,
but to make them beare sondze
coloures on one stalke, you muste
firste take the seedes of the redde
Gelliflower, the seedes of the car-
natione, & the seedes of the white
gelliflower: all these seedes myn-
gle together in good earth: And
then take a swannes quill, and let
it be opē at both endes, thē make
an hole in the earth, and set in the
quill coueringe it with earth. And
after sette a marke by it, that you
may know it at the comyng vp.
Some suppose that if you myn-
gle basil seede with the gelliflour
that

Of the Ordering

that it wyl come vpppe in the lyke
maner in one stalk. And to make
also, the gelyfloure oz Carnation
smell of Cloues, oz other sweete
thinge, you must lappe the cloues
byused, in the knots of thy slippe,
and so set it in the grounde.

And now (the place,) fro whēce
the slippes be slipped of fro the
stalke: wyl sufficientlpe teache a-
ny man, how he shuld set them a-
gayne in the earthe. Besydes we
omit in this place sōdy garlandes
and posye floures, with hearbes
profitable to be eatē, because they
require none other manner of
dressing and ordering then the
former: and manye of theese also
grow by their owne accorde: and
others that delyte in the lyke
order of dressing and sow-
ynge, as the former.

Certain

Certaine special times to be noted and
observed either for their aide and fauour
to be chosen, or for their novaunce & incō-
mōditie to be eschued, for sowing,
plantyng, or graftyng.

The. ix. Chaprer.

THE more of valure our stuffe & la-
bour there about is, the more circū-
spect we ought to be: the more ayde
thereto we may get, or the greater daun-
ger therin we may auoide: the more care
full euery wise man will be. The daylys
experience is our Scholemaster, to in-
struct vs how much it preuaileth or hin-
neth for sedes, to be sowen, plants to be
set, or syens to be grafted in this or that
tyme: havyng respecte not onely to the
time of the yere (as the sunne alter eth it)
but also to the encrease or wayne of the
moone: to the sygne she is in, and to the
place of heauen aboue, or vnder the earth,
but also to other of the planettes, whose
beames of lyght and influence, both qui-
ken, comfort, preserue and mayntayne:
or els nyppe, dnye, wyther, consume, and
destroy, by sundry wayes, tender seedes,
plantes, and graftes, accordyng to their
nature and force naturall or accidentall.
Herein

Remedyes agaynste

Herein fyrst presuppofynge the due circumspection of the choyle of ground, and other thinges generally required in this case: Therfore both according to the authorities of wise & expert Astronomers, & also as ware and prudent experimētars in either sowynge or plantynge, or other like practice, aboute Herbes, Plantes, or trees, haue left vnto vs for our commoditie, these rules folowynge, that are to be vnderstanded and kept, in cases of importance, and where the occasion maye be taken.

When Saturne and the Moone are either threescore degrees of the Zodiacke a sunder (which distaunce is called a fertile aspect: thus communely marked *) or when they are a sunder. 120. degrees: whiche is called a Triangle, trygone, or tryent aspect,) then is it good to labour the earth, for either sowynge, tillinge, gathering, byingge, or buildinge.

But when they are a quarter of the zodiacke a sunder (called a quartile aspect) whiche is. 90. degrees: then meddle not in suche matters.

For when they are in places opposite one

noyous beastes.

one to an other, as if one be in Aries, the other in the lyke number of degrees in Libra, and so of Taurus, and Scorpio. &c.

The full Moone are not good for this purpose (speaking generally, as we now do.) The Moone beyng neare the Dragons taylor, is not good, but nere the Dragons head is good: all other things being presupposed equall: and most briefly for this little treatise, to knit vp other observations dependyng of the Moones place onely: consider these folowynge.

The Moone being betwene the .29. degree of Taurus, & the eleventh of Gemini, sow. The Moone beyng betwene the .28. of Gemini, and the .6. of Cancer: sow not. From the .6. of Cancer, tyll the .19. of the same, sow, and plow. From the .28. of Leo, til the .11. of Virgo, sow, and plant: and from thence till the .24. of Virgo, builde, sow, and plante. From the .24. of Virgo, tyll the .7. of Libra, sow, and plow: and from thence tyll the .19. sow and plant. From the .6. of Capricornus, vntil the .19. of Capricornus, sow. From the .24. of Pisces tyll the .7. of Aries, sow.

Besides al these, you may by your naturall

Remedyes agaynst

forall reason, easely finde this rule of the olde writers to be well noted to vs: that if either in a very moist ground, or els the sede you sowe, be a sede of great moisture, that then you shall commodiously chose the ende of the Moones wane, when she is very neare her change: but if eyther your ground be of the driest, or your sede: than the Moone warynge, & towards the full, is feetest, as Plinie witnesseth.

The moe of these you can finde at your tyme concurringe, the better it is: as in good grounde, well dressed, in due season of the yeare, in due tyme of the Moones age, in due time of her place in the Zodiacke, in due aspect of Saturnus, well placed in the syght of heuen. &c. And vnlesse your soyle be good, al this preuaileth not.

And besides that, the comune Almanackes, vpon particuler aspects incident for the tyme, do now and then exactly warne you of times good to plante in, as communely when the Moone is in Taurus, and Aquarius: or to sowe in, as when she is in Taurus, Cancer, Virgo, Libra, and Capricornus, or when any of these sygnes are ascendyng in the East angle.

And

noyous beastes.

And when Mars neyther regardeth the
ascendente, or the Moone: but that he be
weakelye placed in the cituation of the
heauens, for that tyme.

A great manye of other rules, as con-
cernyng the particuler fauoure or hinde-
raunce of the heauens, myght (and that
necessarilye) haue bene brought in thys
place: but neyther is it my purpose, for
this present, either to be long in wryting,
or darcke in sence. And perchaunce the
moste part of the commune sorte of peo-
ple wpll thynke these thinges somewhat
aboue their capacitie: yet my conscience
bound me somewhat to put such matter
into their heades, occasioning them ther-
by (where the dayntines and value of the
sede, or sette, so requireth) to vse the coun-
saile of some such, as bothe may expoude
them these rulcs, and geue them other a-
lyke if nede be.ouer here you must pre-
suppose all things on your part fully and
duely, fyrst prepared and wel appoynted:
and then to awayte for, or take hede to
suche times as here are noted, for
the workyng of the Planets
therin.

Err.

Certaine remedies againste noysome
and hurtful weathers of the ayre: and
beastes also noyous to gardens.

The .x. Chapter.



When the Herbes and Plantes
be sown and set in the garden,
then thei be not onely in daun-
ger of hayle, canker, and ruste,
milles, and frostes, whiche be defautes
of corrupt ayre: but be in daunger also of
certayne beastes, wormes, and flies, en-
gendred after rayne, whych be wonder-
full iniurious to all thynges sown, and
spronge vp in gardens, of which be them
named the Palmares, and Caterpillers.
And there be also other kyndes of lyttle
beastes, that brede in gardens: as Gnats
in Pauewes, litle wormes in the Radish
Lettise also and potherbes. And more be
syde these, as the Snaples with shelles,
and wythout shelles: and Gnattes also a-
noy watry gardens, especially if there be
any yong trees therin. Besydes pismires
and Moles, do no small hurt to gardens,
and mothes also harme lekes. Further
Grashoppers be hurtfull in some places,
not onely to Garden herbes, but also to
trees,

noyous beastes.

trees: and to these we may adde the fyes
that eateth corne, as it groweth, named
Beeftes, and fiede myce: whiche vnlesse
they should be dzyuen away by the indu-
stry of the Gardiners, there should none
hane pleasure nor profite by their Gar-
dens. Therfore in this place shall be pro-
poured the remedies, whych the Auten-
tykes practised agaynste all these, in as
briefe manner as maye be: by whiche, he
that hath knowledge in garden matters,
may be ware and take hede of.

First agaynst hayle, the Autentykes,
counseled to compasse the Garden roude
about wyth the white vyne.

If thicke mistes do harne thy garden
burne heapes of chaffe, or weades and
shrubbes throughe thy Garden, or
throughe thy Wyne, or fiede: for smoke
shall helpe this matter: therfore in ma-
ny places throughtout thy garden, gathe-
ryng together the dead weades, and suche
lyke matter, burne them all together, in
that part of the garden, whych waye the
wynde bloweth throughe the garden, and
so the smoke to passe: and by this meane
it is thought that it auoydeth & putteth
of

Remedyes agaynste

of the euil and harme of the mystes nere
at hande.

When rust draweth nere on the herbes
Beruill wylleth to burne the ryght horne
of an ore or colwe, with dunge, & to stirre
vp much smoke rounde about, (but espe-
cially that way) whyche the wynde blow-
eth: so that all the smoke (by the wynde)
may be bozne agaynst the vyolence of the
rust: and so it shall beate of the noysome
occalion of the ayre.

Certayne saye that a Garden sowen
with beanes, defendeth it fro beyng hurt
by frostes.

Anacoliu declareth, that if you stepe all
sedes (as wel of the fielde, as the garden)
in the ioyre of the rotes of wylde cucum-
ber, before you sowe them: that it defend-
eth them fro all euyls, bothe of beastes,
flies, and wormes, & monstrous things.

Frontius declareth that Rokat sowen in
many places amongest potherbes: defend-
eth them fro nor some beastes. He affir-
meth also that brine made w gose dung,
and poured on the pothebes: defendeth
the garden fro noysome beastes.

Agaynst snayles, bothe with shell, and
with:

noþous beastes.

without shel, the mother or some of neto-
ole preuaileth: or y sote of thinnis spin-
kelcd & strawed abroad, the lyke helpeth.

Agaynst Caterpillers, certayne be-
sprinkle their plantes wyth the dewe of
water, in which vyne ashes hath bene so-
ked. And other about the bodles & armes
of the trees, kyndle and fume byrnstone
and vnleaked lyme: as a remedy for the.
And ther be also certai other, which first
soften the sedes, in the bloude of the Ca-
terpillers, or in the ioyce of Syngrene.

And certayne other sprynkle fygge ashes
vpon the Caterpillers. And sundrye olde
men, vsed to burne small bundles of gar-
lyke blades, without heades, in the allies
or pathes of the garde: to flea them with
the sauoure.

Dothe herbe fies be kylled with sharpe
vyniger, mingled with the ioyce of Hen-
bane, and sprynkeled vpon. And the lyke
dothe the ioyce of the herbe named Fle-
bane, sodde and sprynckled, kyll them.

The Gnattes that haunte and fede in
gardens, be chased away wyth Rue ste-
ped in water, & that sprynkeled throug-
h the beddes. And they be kylled and cha-
sed

Heamedyes agaynste
sed away with the fume or smoke of Cal
banum, Brimstone, and cummyne. Dre,
or cowe dunge also fumed abroade, cha
seth away Gnattes.

That mothes shall not kyll your lekes,
you must couer that space which most is
bounde with them: wyth the maiwe of a
sheape newe kylled, not washed, but ha
uyng the fylthe hangynge thereon: not a
bie aboue them, but aloft vpon the lay it.
And within two dayes after, thou shalt
finde those beastes heaped therupon, and
couer thys maiwe thzough.

Diophane, declareth, that you maye
driue away Filmyres, if you take and
burne of the m: or els wyth an ore gall
tepered wyth the mother or some of the
Oliues, or with pytch or tarre tempered
with oyle. And you may kil them also, by
stopping their holes w sea mudd, alhes,
or marigolde leaues.

The flyng grasshoppers or flies wyth
long hinder legs may be driuen away fro
gardens, if you burne of them in the mid
dle of your garden: or couer some of
them wyth mudd.

F I P I S.

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